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AND
North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

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Farmer's Repository.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

HORIZONTAL PLOUGHING.

Its great advantages in protecting crops from the effect of severe drought —from a correspondent in the middle county of North-Carolina.

"The extremely severe drought which has visited this state, and so far as I can learn, the United States and Europe, has been a heavy calamity to the middle counties of North-Carolina. Corn crops on our good lands have been diminished one half, and on poor thin soils, which comprise a very considerable proportion of the whole, the diminution has been greater. Want threatens very many, and absolute famine stares not a few in the face. The drought, cooperating with our poor soil and bad farming, has withered the patriotism and uprooted the attachments of many who are transferring their affections from the sunny dales of North-Carolina to the shaded plains of Chickasaw. But other parts of the State are bountifully favored. In all the low country where droughts are generally favorable, the corn crops are very abundant, and for a line of fifty miles in width across the state next to the Alleghany mountains, the crops are excellent. If the numerous rivers which traverse our state, were navigable, the abundance of one section could readily relieve the wants of another; but they flow in vain and the expense of transporting bread-stuffs to places of want will exceed the cost of the purchase.

Our system of farming, or rather, our total want of system always injurious, is this year a heavy calamity. We cultivate little for the sustenance of man or beast, excepting Indian Corn; and when that staff fails, we have not another to lean upon. Few of us think of multiplying our dependencies, as we ought, by cultivating peas, rye, grass &c. not considering that by this variety we are supplying the means of increasing each individual product. Though I throw out this censure, I am not entirely exempt from it myself; but thanks to one improvement which I have adopted, I shall make enough for my own use, and a little for the wants of others; it is horizontal ploughing. A hasty rain or two which fell was detained in my level water furrows to nourish the roots of my famished corn plants, while in the fields of some of my neighbors, favored by downhill furrows, it glided over the baked surface so quickly as to do them little good. The eyes of some will be opened to better courses, for the mental vision of many is so weak that their faculties of perception must be roused by a rap over the knuckles, ere they can plainly see what is set before them; and this year we have been rapped with a vengeance.

From the New-England Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL AXIOMS.

Endeavor to raise good grain for it will always sell, even in years of plenty; whereas it is only in dear and scarce seasons that there is a demand for grain of an inferior quality.

Let your stock of cattle; horses, &c. be of the best sort, and more remarkable for real utility than for beauty or fashion.

Be not above your profession, and always consider it as the first that any man can follow.

No farmer ought to undertake to cultivate more land than he can stock and manage to advantage.—It is better to till 20 acres well than 100 in a slovenly manner.

A man's owning a farm is no excuse for imperfect tillage. What he cannot IMPROVE, he need not undertake to cultivate. Most of our land in England, if left to the operations of nature will soon be profitable for fire wood and timber.—Large pastures may be profitable with no other labor than is necessary to keep them clear of bushes. But to run over twenty acres of plough-land or mowing-land for what with good cultivation may be obtained from five acres, is the quintessence of bad husbandry.

A large farm without skill, capital, and industry is a plague to its owner.—It is like what somebody said of self-righteousness, the more you have of it the worse you are off.

SEED CORN.

From an article which I observed in your paper I was induced last year to try the experiment there recommended, to soak my seed corn in copperas water before planting, it immediately struck me that it would have a beneficial effect.—I tried it and the result was fully equal to my sanguine expectations. I had scarcely a hill or even a spire destroyed, which I impute principally to the copperas.

I am confident that it is a full and entire remedy against the wire worm, and also against birds, who will not eat after they have pulled it up if it be well impregnated with the copperas, if they do, it will prove their destruction.

The plan which I pursued was as follows. I used about one and a half pounds of copperas in three pecks of corn. I made the water warm, and soaked the corn full forty eight hours before planting, putting in corn and copperas as we used it out. It is not easy to use too much copperas, I believe the more the better.

I have been in the habit of soaking my corn before planting for many years, sometimes in saltpetre pickle, from which I could never see that I derived any benefit. I then tried my bacon pickle, this I thought injurious in consequence of the greasiness of the liquor; the corn did not come up well. And lastly the copperas with which I was perfectly satisfied for the reasons above stated.

[*N. Eng. Farmer.*

Preservation of Apples.—The following valuable observations, contained in a letter from Noah Webster, Esq. have been published in the Massachusetts' Agricultural Repository.

"It is the practice of some persons to pick apples in October, and first spread them on the floor of an upper room.—This practice is said to render apples more durable, by drying them. But I can affirm this to be a mistake. Apples, after remaining so long on the trees as safety from the frost will admit, should be taken directly from the trees to close casks, and kept as dry and as cool as possible. If suffered to lie on the floor for weeks, they wither and lose their flavour, without acquiring any additional durability. The best mode of preserving apples for spring use, I have found to be, the putting them in dry sand as soon as picked. For this purpose I dry sand in the heat of the summer, and late in October put down the apples in layers, with a covering of sand upon each layer. The singular advantages of this mode of treatment are these: 1. The sand keeps the apples from the air, which is essential to their preservation; 2. The sand checks the evaporation of the apples, thus preserving their full flavour—at the same time, any moisture yielded by the apples (and some there will be) is absorbed by the sand, so that the apples are kept dry, and all mustiness is prevented. My pippins in May and June are as fresh as when first picked; even the ends of the stem look as if just separated from the twig."

Good cider can be made any where of good fruit, by the following method.—When your apples are well ground, wet your straw with the juice instead of water: put some straw in a cask next your receiving tub with a blanket on it, to filtrate or strain it; then put it into a good clear strong cask immediately; suffer it to have as little air as possible to prevent fermentation. When your cask is full, bung it up tight, and remove it to your cellar, not to be disturbed for one month at least. This cider will retain its sweetness for years, and be as clear as needful, it will be fit for bottling in four weeks. It should not be removed in the cask it was put up in, but racked into another. If there be any who doubt this mode, let them try one cask after the above method. The foregoing is certified from experience.

BENJ. WALDRON.

New-York, 15th Sept. 1826.

Recipe for purifying Cider.—Take a hogshead, place a wooden grate in the bottom, a cloth on the grate, then throw into the vessel fine washed sand, about eighteen inches deep; on the top of that, ten inches of *charcoal*; on the top of that six or eight inches of sand, over which, place a cloth or blanket. Poor in the cider, and when it has filtered through, if it be weak, add one or two gallons of *alcohol*; then put it into a clean vessel, adding a little sweet oil to preserve it from the atmosphere, and then bung it up.—[*Farmer's Rec. Book.*

To keep Cider Sweet.—Rack off thirty gallons of sweet cider put in one gill fine salt, and one pound of chalk. This will keep it sweet for two years.—[*Ib.*

To dry Salt Beef and Pork.—Lay the meat on a table, or in a tub with a double bottom, that the brine may drain off as fast as it forms, rub the salt well in, and be careful to apply it to every niche; afterwards put it into either of the above utensils; when it must be frequently turned, after the brine has ceased running, it must be quite buried in salt, and kept closely packed. Meat which has had the bones taken out is the best for salting. In some places the salted meat is pressed by heavy weights or a screw, to extract the moisture sooner.

To make a substitute for Yeast.—Boil one pound of good flour, a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, and a little salt, in two gallons of water for one hour; when milk-warm, bottle it and cork it close; it will be fit for use in twenty-four hours. One pint of this will make 17 lbs. of bread.

From the Catawba Journal.

One night in the month of May last, I was reading one of those works, with which the author of Waverly has for some time past delighted the world. I became so interested in the work, that time imperceptibly passed on, until my candle burning in the socket reminded me of the lateness of the hour. I looked out and discovered, by the dark appearance of the adjoining houses, that the inhabitants of the village were long since wrapped in sleep. Not feeling sleepy, and incited by the beautiful appearance of the night, I determined to take a short walk before I retired to rest. I had not proceeded far up the street, when I discovered, in the walk before me, a young man who had for several years spent his time in the ruinous paths of dissipation. Led by curiosity and his peculiar appearance, I went close up him unperceived and hid myself behind one of the trees that line the walk, when he broke out into the following soliloquy:

"What a beautiful night! The moon shines with silver brightness, yet it does not obscure the thousand twinkling stars that appear around it. But they shine not for me; they but serve to bring to my memory happier days, and with them my now never-ceasing misery. Often have I, on such a night, attended by the softer sex, admired the beautiful objects that now adorn the heavens. Often have I—but why do I indulge the thoughts of former happiness. (Here the remembrance of past days appeared to overwhelm the young man, and he was relieved by a flood of tears, after a few minutes, when he again commenced.)—All nature seems to rest; even the nightly chirping cricket has forgotten its fuctions and joins in the universal stillness; the ever watchful dog remembers not the existence of robbers, and the breeze scarce shakes the rustling leaves. Heavens, what a stillness! Still my ever living conscience burns and keeps me in remembrance of my misery. In vain I seek that sweet repose, which blesses the poor but honest laborer. Sometimes I awhile seem to enjoy the sweets of forgetfulness; but I am soon disturbed with dreams more horrible than all the pangs of a wakeful mind torn by conscious guilt. I often have recourse to the bottle, to drown remembrance; but in a short time it returns with redoubled force and almost overwhelms me. Again I return to the bottle; and thus, while I try to drown past guilt, am constantly adding more to the already too great heap.

Unhappy condition! Oh! that I could show the miseries of intemperance, to those who have not yet tasted the bitter cup. But pride, relentless pride, still hovers around my almost unfeeling breast, and instead of pursuing that course towards my fellow-man which reason and conscience dictate, I endeavor, as a means of lessening my own remorse, to seduce them into the miserable path I have followed. Yes! It is not altogether my own guilt, for which I suffer the continual gnawings of conscience. Perhaps some lost youth may now be groaning in a dungeon, who can trace the first cause of his misery to me. Methinks I hear their groans, as the echo is returned from the gloomy walls, and each one gives a shock to me more horrible than death itself. Youths, who yet walk in the sweet paths of innocence, could you but for a moment suffer the pangs of remorse that overcloud my mind, you would recoil with horror, and call heaven to witness your determination to beware of the deceitful bowl. But why do I thus moralize? does that mitigate my misery? No; nothing but that which was the first cause can now relieve it, & that but for a moment. I must again make use of the dreadful remedy; for it is impossible for me to bear long the misery I now suffer."

Here he left me, no doubt for the purpose of obtaining spirits, the great source of his present misery. This scene, as might be expected, made a deep impression on me; and on my return home, I was naturally led into the following reflections concerning this lost young man.

Not many years since, I was proud to acknowledge him as a warm friend—

"but O how fallen, how changed
From him,"

who was the pride of the village, the joy of his declining parents, whose countenances would glow with pleasure as they listened to his many and well deserved praises. He was endued with a strong mind, quick perception and good memory; these qualities were strengthened by a good education. He united good sense with genuine politeness; he was modest, but not bashful; in short, he was possessed of all those qualities that seem to adorn and qualify a man for acting well his part in the drama of life. With these advantages, as might be expected, he was surrounded by numerous friends, who used every means in their power to conduce to his happiness. The fair sex who are ever willing to bestow rewards on those who merit them, did not fail to show my friend great respect. No doubt but some of them, blushing at their own confession, have pictured to themselves the time when they might call him by the endearing title of husband, and when they, with him, would enjoy pleasure after pleasure, and reap honor after honor. But like the rose whose beauty attracts some passing person and is the cause of its sooner fading, so those attractions and perfections which should have been the cause of raising him to future honor, were those of his ultimate ruin.

Possessed of a warm disposition, he was too apt to yield to the entreaties of his friends, who used every means to gratify him. They would frequently prevail on him to join them in what they innocently call a frolic; by degrees he became fonder of these, and step by step has reached his present ignominy & misery.

Now his parents, whose hopes were at one time so exalted, can scarcely bear to hear his name mentioned; and they are frequently seen to shed their tears in unison over the blasted hopes of their beloved son. Now his former friends and associates, who were wont to look upon him as one who would shine among them as a bright star in the heavens, shun his company and treat him, when in it, with contempt and abruptness. Now the fair sex, by whom he was formerly almost adored, will scarce deign to speak to him. Now he is not admitted into the circles of pleasure, where formerly he was the means of pleasure and delight; and now parents, instead of pointing him out as a model of excellence to their children, shew him to them as one of many awful examples to make them beware of the fatal effects of intemperance.

Nothstanding all this, still many, *too many* youths follow the same course and attain the same end of my friend. Blind, infatuated mortals! Cannot they see in the sparkling bowl the ruin of thousands? Yet thousands with pleasure lift the deceitful goblet to their lips, not thinking that it will certainly bring them to an end of incomparable misery.

S.

THOUGHTS.

"For myself I can pass by the tomb of a man with somewhat of a calm indifference; but when I survey the grave of a female, a sigh involuntarily escapes me. With the holy name of woman, I associate every soft, tender and delicate affection. I think of her as the young and bashful virgin, with eyes sparkling and cheeks crimsoned with each impassioned feeling of her heart; as the kind and affectionate wife, absorbed in the exercise of her domestic duties; as the chaste and virtuous matron, tired with the follies of the world, and preparing for that grave into which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that raises the soul far above the vulgar level of society. She is formed to adorn and humanize mankind, to soothe his cares and strew his path with flowers. In the hour of distress she is the rock on which he leans for support, and when fate calls him from existence, her tears bedew his grave. Can I look down upon her tomb without emotion? Man has always justice done to his memory—woman never. The pages of history lie open to the one; but the meek and unobtrusive excellencies of the other sleep with her, unnoticed in the grave. In her may have shone the genius of the poet, with the virtues of the saint, the energy of the man with tender softness of the woman. She too may have passed unheeded along the sterile pathway of her existence, and felt for others as I now feel for her."

New Emetic.—It cannot be too generally known that the best thing that can be administered to persons who have taken poison, in causing its ejection from the stomach, is a strong mixture of soap and water, given in as large quantities as possible.

MORAL.

A GOOD CONSCIENCE.

Dr. SOUTH, in one of his sermons, says Addison, having shown the virtue of a good conscience in supporting a man under the greatest trials and difficulties of life, concludes with representing its force and efficacy in the hour of death.

'The third and last instance, in which, above all others, this confidence towards God does most eminently show and exert itself, is at the time of death; which surely gives the grand opportunity of trying both the strength and worth of every principle. When a man shall be just about to quit the stage of this world, to put off his mortality, and to deliver up his last accounts to God; at which sad time his memory shall serve him for little else, but to terrify him with a frightful review of his past life, and his former extravagances stripped of all their pleasure, but retaining their guilt: what is it then that can promise him a fair passage into the other world, or a comfortable appearance before his dreadful Judge when he is there? not all the friends and interests, all the riches and honors under heaven, can speak so much as a word for him, or one word of comfort to him in that condition; they may possibly reproach, but they cannot relieve him.

'No; at this disconsolate time, when the busy temper shall be more than usually apt to vex and trouble him, and the pains of a dying body to hinder and discompose him, and the settlement of worldly affairs to disturb and confound him; and, in a word, all things conspire to make his sick-bed grievous and uneasy: nothing can then stand up against all these ruins, and speak life in the midst of death, but a clear conscience.

'And the testimony of that shall make the comforts of heaven descend upon his weary head, like a refreshing dew, or shower upon a parched ground. It shall give him some lively earnests, and secret anticipations of his approaching joy. It shall bid his soul go out of the body undauntedly, and lift up its head with confidence before saints and angels. Surely comfort, which it conveys at this season, is something bigger than the capacities of mortality, mighty and unspeakable, and not to be understood till it comes to be felt.

'And now, who would not quit all the pleasures, and trash, and trifles, which are apt to captivate the heart of man, and pursue the greatest rigours of piety, and austerities of a good life, to purchase to himself such a conscience, as, at the hour of death, when all the friendship in the world shall bid him adieu, and the whole creation turn its back upon him, shall dismiss the soul, and close his eyes with that blessed sentence, "Well done thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord?"

From the National Intelligencer.

In another part of this paper will be found late news from England, amongst which the most important to us, is, that an order in council has been issued by the government of Great Britain, for prohibiting direct trade from the United States with the West India Colonial possessions of Great Britain, to take effect from the first day of December next.

To those who are familiar with the history of the diplomacy and legislation of the two countries, this measure will not occasion any great surprise, though there was no more reason to expect it at this moment, than there has been at any time for two years past, at the distance of which time the elaborate negotiations between us and the British government, on this subject, were suspended, and, it is believed, have not since been re-opened.

To go back, and retrace the history of these negociations, would consume much time, and even a recapitulation of it would fatigue and perhaps confuse the reader, who desires no more than a general idea of the subject. We shall therefore be brief upon it, without attempting to be particular.

The two Governments of the United States and Great Britain have been for years past negociating on the subject of the intercourse between us and the colonies of the latter. All that we claim from the British Government is a perfect reciprocity in the intercourse of navigation between the two countries.—We have been contending that we have allowed to the vessels of Great Britain, in our ports, certain priviledges which they have not allowed to our vessels in their ports. The uniform ground of our Government touching this controversy, has been that the American tonage should have the same advantages in the British West Indies, which British vessels have enjoyed, and are entitled to in our ports. By the existing treaty between the two countries, their respective vessels are placed upon a precisely equal and reciprocal footing in the ports of the two countries, so far as the European dominions of Great Britain are concerned. That treaty was originally negociated by Messrs. GALLATIN, BAYARD, and CLAY, in London in 1815; and, after its expiration, its renewal was negociated, in 1818, by Messrs. RUSH and GALLATIN, with the British Government.

As a proof that we only aimed, in the negociations above referred to, at a perfect reciprocity, our Government has repeatedly invited the British Government to place the trade between the United States and the British colonies on the same footing as that on which stands the trade between the European dominions of Great Britain and the United States. Here, then, has arisen the question, so much discussed between the Governments, viz: What *is* reciprocity of advantages, as between the colonies of Great Britain and the United States? The two Governments not being able to agree on this question, the negociation between them came to a stand in the year 1824, each insisting on its own ground, so far as the agents of each government were instructed. The British Government has now taken its course, in no hostile spirit, but in the spirit of commercial policy. Fixing so late a day for the operation of the order, looks as if it was supposed some change in the disposition of the U. States might allow of its revocation. It is fortunate that, in this conjecture, Mr. Gallatin is on the spot. He is a man fully possessed of the merits of the question, by being familiar with it, and of the views of his Government.

That this measure of the British Government is not a measure of hostility, is clear, from the fact, that it is one which this Government has, in pursuance of its own policy, by its own act, adopted, and continued through 1818, 1819 and 1820, and subsequently relaxed to meet the advances of the British Government.—The coquetry, so to speak, is now all on their side.

What the effect of this measure may be, cannot be predicted at present, even should it be persisted in, which we much doubt, although the British Editors seem to consider it as the first step in retraction of the liberalized colonial policy of that country. The worst that it can operate to our commerce is to oblige us to resort to free ports in the West Indies, to the disadvantage equally of the British owner and merchant as of the American.

Late and Important from Colombia.—The James Coulter, arrived at Philadelphia yesterday, brought us various files of Caraccas papers to the 1st of September, and private advices to the 3d inclusive. We have not room to make any commentary, but shall merely remark that the revolt of General PAEZ is now drawing to a speedy conclusion, by the disaffection among his followers, the best of whom have deserted his cause and marched to join that friend of order and the Constitution, the brave BERMUDEZ. The Liberator, General BOLIVAR, was momently expected; as his sister, residing in Carraccas, received a letter from him, requesting the necessary domestic arrangements to be made for his reception in all this month:

"CARRACCAS, 3d Sept. 1826.

"Momentous political changes have occurred since I last wrote, & their termination remains veiled in obscurity; the time, however, is rapidly approaching when the result will be fully developed. PAEZ, but a short time since, was received with universal enthusiasm—his favorite troops, *los bravos de Apure*, last week left Caraccas to join BERMUDEZ, (who, you know is now Commander in chief.) Various other emergencies, which leisure will not permit me to enumerate, all lead to the conclusion that a crisis is approaching, which will restore tranquility and public confidence, or create incalculable calamity and distress. We, however, hope for the best.

[*Balt. Gaz.*

From the Raleigh Register.

Geology of the State.—In connexion with the iron ores of Stokes and Surry, are a number of insulated beds of Limestone. Of these four only had come to the Professor's knowledge—one is at Col. Martin's on Snow creek, in the northeastern corner of Stokes; another is ten miles southeast of the Pilot mountain; a third is near Bethabara, a few miles west of Salem; and the fourth is on the southern side of the Yadkin, three miles below Rockford in Surry. This last occurs in a cliff that faces the river, one hundred and fifty feet high, and affords the best example of the whole formation.

These beds lie in mica slate rocks; they are parallel to one another, ranging in the same direction as all the other formations of this country; and they appear to be individually, of very limited extent. Two of those enumerated above, however, have come to light within a short period; and there appears to be much reason to expect, that many more will be found in the same district. White granite rocks, containing large quantities of decomposing feldspar, and certain siliceous or flinty minerals, enumerated below, which are scattered loosely over the surface, afford as good indications of a bed of limestone as any observed.

This limestone is of a character totally different from that of the low country before described. It is much purer, of a clear white or blueish white color, and shining lustre; and were it not for the coarseness of the grain, it would constitute a valuable white marble. The grain or texture varies indeed considerably in different places; & it would not be unreasonable to expect that a variety fine enough for marble, may sooner or later be found in this region. This kind of limestone requires a high heat to calcine it effectually. Thirty waggon loads of wood are allowed for 900 bushels of slacked lime, which is equivalent to 450 bushels of the same before slacking. Consequently a load of wood is consumed in calcining only 15 bushels of lime,—a proportion which indicates the most prodigal use of fuel. The lime was sold (in 1822) at 30 cents per bushel already slacked, or 60 cents for unslacked lime; and the injurious practice before mentioned of thus reducing it to powder, and exposing it to the action of the air, generally prevails in this district also. The discovery of new beds of limestone, (many of which we believe to exist in this region which are yet unopened,) and the practice of better economy in calcining it, and of a more judicious way of preserving its strength, would be a public benefit, since it would tend to extend the use of a substance, the want of which is so manifest in most of the architectural structures of this country.

Limestone of King's Mountain.—At at the western base of King's Creek, in the county of Lincoln, is a deposite of Limestone, which appears to be in the northern extremity of a peculiar formation [transition,] that extends into S. Carolina, and which no doubt the able researches of Professor Vanuxem will make known to the public. Being in the same range with the limestone beds of Stokes and Surry, and near the general range of iron-beds, it was supposed to belong to the same series; but on visiting the spot, it was found to belong to a distinct geological formation. The limestone of this place is diversified in its external character, but its prevailing color is grey, or black and white intermixed. It is frequently intersected by veins of calcareous spar. Some specimens appeared fine enough for marble.—It lies at the lowest levels, being found only at the bed of the creek. It is inclined to the horizon at a low angle, and is found in common with a black slate. These few remarks are all which the very slight view the Professor had of the formation, authorises him to make respecting it.* But although his excursion through the county of Lincoln was rendered hasty for want of time, and his observations were otherwise superficial and imperfect on account of the infirm state of his health, yet he conjectures from what he saw, that no county in the state will be found to exceed this in the diversity and beauty of its mineral productions.

* At Crowder's Creek, a few miles east of this place, is a very fine locality of Granular Sulphate of Barytes. It makes its appearance on the side of a hill at the eastern base of Crowder's Mountain, in separate masses, from pieces only three or four inches in diameter, to rocks of several tons weight.—These lie along the brow of the hill resting on talcose slate, (in which also they appear to be imbedded,) extending to a depth unknown. The masses, when broken are either of a snowy whiteness resembling Domolite, or of a blueish white resembling the primitive limestone of Stokes. The smaller masses are frequently invested with tabular crystals of the same mineral, and large tomboids are imbedded in the mass. The powder thrown on a red-hot shovel phosphoresces. Small quantities of the following metals frequently occur arranged in parallel layers, viz. Calcoa, Yellow Blend, Iron and Copper Pyrites, Micaceous Oxide of Iron, and Green Oxide of Copper. It takes a good polish resembling the Berkshire white marble. Not far from this place were found by the late Dr. Hunter of Lincoln, handsome specimens of Lazulite.

THE CANTION SHIPS.

The Philadelphia prints have noticed the extraordinary coincidence of two East Indiamen (the Rush and Scattergood) having sailed from that port the *same* day, arrived at Canton the *same* day, sailed from thence the *same* day, and having again arrived at Philadelphia *within a day of each other*. We learn from other quarters, that these vessels had been captured by a squadron, which has been cruising for several months for them, off the Capes of the Delaware.—They belonged to Wm. Thompson of Philadelphia, about whom so much excitement was made during the last winter. He had been guilty of an enormous fraud on the United States. Indebted to the Custom House to a very large amount for duties on teas, which he had imported, he had contrived to remove clandestinely from the public warehouses, the teas which he had deposited as security. The Revenue was about to sustain a heavy loss, and with all their vigilance, the government will yet probably suffer severely.—Thompson had despatched two vessels to the East Indies. Aware of this fact, the Secretary of the Treasury determined to be beforehand of his other creditors, and stationed a squadron to interrupt them off the Capes of the Delaware.—The expedient succeeded. The vessels arrived, and were arrested. They have now been escorted to Philadelphia in the custody of the Marshal.

We understand that the Attorney-General, who was at the Virginia Springs with his family, is about to return immediately to Washington, in consequence of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Rush wishes probably to consult him about the disposition of the two prizes—as they have been called by a New-York paper. We cannot refuse to the Secretary that credit, which his vigilant conduct appears to deserve.—[*Richmond Compiler.*

From the Catskill Recorder.

We publish the following letter at the request of Mr. Williams, the author, one of the surviving captors of Major Andre. The request of the veteran that he may be consulted before he is again killed in newspaper paragraphs, is certainly most reasonable.

Gentlemen—I have read an article copied into your paper from the New-York Enquirer, in which it is asserted that Mr. Van Wart is the only surviving captor of Major Andre. I am also one of the survivors of that transaction. This is the third time that I have been killed in this manner, without my consent.—I will thank you to state the above facts, and inform the public that I have made such arrangements, that when I die they shall be informed of it. It is of some little importance to me that a report of this kind should not gain ground. It was circulated so generally, that my pension was once stopped at the War Office. I am now a resident of the town of Broome, in the county of Schoharie. If I live until the 21st of next October, I shall be seventy-two years of age.

The Narrative of Mr. Van Wart, is generally speaking, correct. There are some few things, that might be altered, but it is not material.

I am, gentleman, yours,

DAVID WILLIAMS.

Livingstonville, Sept. 8, 1826.

From the Norfolk Herald.

MISTAKES OF THE PRESS.

Typographical errors are generally of an amusing cast, and seldom excite any other sensation than that of mirth. We do recollect however, that we once gave reason to a very good customer of ours to be quite vexed at a blunder of a young hand in our office, who made him advertise 4000 lbs. of *small caps** for sale; and it was by mere accident that, on another occasion, we saved ourselves from the liability to a prosecution for defamation in publishing a very eminent personage for "a great *Military Thief*," by substituting a C for the T in the latter word.—The commander of a ship of war too, might well have knit his brows at us, if we had been less attentive and overlooked a sad mistake of the compositor by which it was *in proof* that his ship, in a dreadful storm, had been compelled to throw a part of her *guts* overboard!—meaning her *guns*—And we remember being equally fortunate in preventing a little *devil* of a printer from metamorphosing a *hero* into an *herb*, for which we might have been led into a terrible scrape. But of all the press-blunders of the mischievous sort, that which was lately made at the expense of the Secretary of State (long life to him!) was the most aggravated. Our readers have all been told that a public dinner was given to Mr. CLAY on his arrival the White Sulphur Springs in this State, while on his return to Washington from Kentucky; and the handsome speech which he delivered on that occasion has no doubt been read by every one of them, as it deserved to be. Now notwithstanding these evidences of that worthy gentleman's being in good health and spirits, it will be seen by the subjoined extract, that a lubberly, blundering, type-setter, has made a *corpse* of him! Fortunately, however, the caitiff has not yet been able to get him under the sod.

From the Bedford (Pen.) Gazette.

"A postscript to a letter from a young man in Lewisburg, Va. to his father now in Bedford, received on the evening of Wednesday last, says—

"'The Hon. Henry Clay *died* here on Wednesday the 30th inst. at a public dinner given him by the inhabitants of the town.'"

The "young man" only intended to tell his father that Mr. Clay *dined* at Lewisburg, and the sanguinary primer must needs have it that he *died* there.

* So written in the margin of the proof, as an abbreviation of "small capitals;" meaning thereby, that the description of *letter* in which the article (4000 lbs. of which were advertised) had been *set*, and not the article itself, should be changed.

PERSONAL PECULIARITIES.—Mr. Brougham is a thin and sallow complexioned man, strongly characterized by a convulsive movement of the nostrils. When irritated, the expression of his sarcasm is tremendous. His step in walking the streets is hurried and restless; his dress mean. Roscoe, the Liverpool historian, is tall and thin, with a stoop in the shoulders. Washington Irvine is gentlemanly and agreeable in his figure, with a very strong tendency to drowsiness when in company, or when walking; we have seen him ourselves dozing, while standing before Molteno's in Pall-Mall. The Duke of Wellington is tall, with a strong marked bronzed countenance; 'the warrior every inch.' Edward Irving, the preacher, is also spare and thin, with a tremendous bushy beard, and highly popular whiskers. He carries the puritan with him in gait, voice and manner.

Sir W. Scott is a grey-headed, unassuming elderly man, with a slight limp, but not so much so as is supposed. Lockhart, his son-in-law, is a dandy in person as well as in literature; he is at present the editor of the Quarterly Review. Miss Edgeworth is a thin lady, with a voice sharp as the chirp of a cricket. Tom Moore is a short and round little gentleman, with a lively eye, and restless activity in his gait. In company, as we have met him at Longman's, his flow of animal spirits is more to be admired than his wit.—Captain Morris was the first whose works incited him to perpetrate poetry on his own account. The Marquis of Anglesea is a fine commanding man, handsome and well formed.

Mr Scarlett, the barrister, is the very personification of good humor, fresh colored and corpulent, with a delightful delivery. Mr. Canning is a gentlemanly, and intellectual in person, with a classical cast of countenance, and noble contour of head.—Wilberforce is unostentatious in figure, but like the Marquis Wellesley, commanding both in voice and oratory—Kean, the actor, is vulgar and plebeian in his address and person, with nothing to redeem him but his fine intellectual eye, whose expression is restless and versatile.—Cobbett is an orthodox English farmer in appearance, rather corpulent, but with an intelligent countenance. Mr. Peel is a gentleman in gait, person and address.

The Holy Inquisition.—It appears from documents that must be deemed authentic, that this infernal tribunal in Spain, during the eighteen years that an infamous wretch, named Torquemada, was inquisitor general, (to which office he was appointed by the *most pious* pope Sextus VI. and the *most catholic* king Ferdinand V.) no less than 10,220 persons were burnt alive, 6,640 burnt in effigy, and 97,371 sent to the galleys or to prison—all under the horrible and blasphemous plea of supporting the mild and glorious doctrines of JESUS CHRIST! The grand totals of the priestly murders and persecutions in Spain, are as follows: *burned alive* 34,658, in effigy 18,049, sent to the galleys, 288,214—besides those that were imprisoned, or quietly put to death in dungeons by starvation or disease, for the *honor of the cross!*—And these things are among the "ancient and venerable" institutions that the late Governeur Morris exhorted Spain to "rejoice" in the restoration of, in a mad oration, which was listened to by a portion, (a little one, only) of the *American* people, in the mad days of party spirit, not many years ago! It seems that the "*holy* inquisition" was first completely organized in 1203 by his *holiness* pope Innocent III; but it was his *holiness* pope Gregory IV, under whom it was authorised more fully to murder men, that *Christianity* might abound! There is a great deal of this infamous stuff still remaining in the world, and much of a *disposition* to employ the "fire and faggot" even among ourselves, for the conversion of infidels."

[*Niles.*

A gentleman who courted a lady of the name of Miss Lloyd, suddenly left her for one whose name was Take. After being married to her he was accosted by an acquaintance with 'So I hear you are married to Miss Lloyd, hey?' 'Indeed,' answered he 'it was a Miss-Take, I assure you sir.'

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, Oct. 14, 1826.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop RAVENSCROFT, will pay his annual visit to Christ's Church, in this place, on Saturday and Sunday, the 28th and 29th of this month.

The Weather.—We have had the wind from E. and N. E. for several days past—on Wednesday last it blew so very harsh as to threaten an approaching gale, and rained incessantly during the day.—Night before last however, the wind changed to N. W. which dispersed the clouds and left us a clear sky. The mercury has ranged from 62 to 80 during the week, and fires have been necessary to render us comfortable.

The Crops.—The crops of Corn in this County are uncommonly abundant, and of excellent quality. Some of the new crop has been brought into market and disposed of at 40 a 50 cents per bushel.

The Fever at Norfolk.—The Norfolk Beacon of Tuesday last, says, "our anticipations of returning health have not been so fully realised as we had reason to hope. Several new cases and some deaths have occurred, which is to be ascribed to the unfavorable weather which immediately succeeded our notice."

The health officer reports 21 deaths from the 1st to the 8th of October—11 of which by malignant fever. We hope the recent cool weather will entirely restore our sister town to its usual salubrity.

Important from Colombia.

Capt. Prentiss, of the schr. Midas, arrived at Charleston has favored the editor of the Courier with St. Thomas papers to the 16th ult. inclusive. The paper of 16th says—

"We understand that there is a late Bogota paper in town, which contains a Manifesto of the Vice-President of Colombia, denouncing Gen. PAEZ as a traitor to his country, and intimating that the most rigorous measures were about to be adopted to put down the rebellion."

Late Tobago Gazettes state, that all confidence had been destroyed between the Colonial House of Assembly and Sir H. P. ROBINSON, Governor of that Island. A petition had been forwarded to his Majesty for the removal of his Excellency, in which he is charged with divers acts of mis-government and mal-administration." Sir FREDERICK had embarked for England, where the points at issue between the parties would no doubt soon be decided.

H. B. M. brig *Beaver*, Capt. O'BRIEN, arrived at St. Thomas from Martinique, on the 11th ult.

BOLIVAR AT BOGOTA.

A letter from an officer on board the Colombian corvette *Boyaca*, to a gentleman in Savannah, dated at Carthagena the 17th of August last, says—

"We arrived here three days ago from Chagres, with Peruvian troops, and are to sail again to-morrow to convey the admiral, officers and men of the Peruvian navy to this place. The Liberator BOLIVAR has arrived at Bogota from Peru, and his orders are daily expected for the troops here to march against PAEZ, in Venezuela. Should PAEZ offer resistance, there will be hard fighting."

Extract of a letter from Smyrna, July 5, received in Boston via England.

In politics there is nothing new. The Capt. Pacha is at Myteline, with his fleet—he takes in about 15,000 troops, after which he joins the Egyptian squadron coming from Alexandria, which, together with Ibrahim Pacha, are to attack Hydra, and Napoli di Romania. An army has entered the town of Athens, and will probably attack the citadel. Gen. Gouras, with his followers, excepting a few in the citadel, whom he left for its defence, has taken a position in the mountains. Maina has been entered by Ibrahim Pacha, and several of the villages destroyed. The Greeks appear determined to be annihilated before they will surrender. This year the Porte has made immense preparations—at least 100,000 Turks are in or entering the Morea. I think there will be a dreadful battle fought at Hydra—it may fail, but there will be a desperate struggle.

Yellow Fever at New-York Quarantine.—By a letter from the Health Officer at Tompkinsville, near the Quarantine, and seven miles from the city of New-York, to the Board of Health, and published in the New-York papers, it appears that the *yellow fever* has broke out in the village of Tompkinsville.—Seven or eight cases are reported to have occurred from the 5th August.

Letters received from American citizens at Vera Cruz state that the Commander of the Mexican Navy (Com. PORTER) is proceeding harmoniously in organizing the Naval Forces of the country. By a Treaty between the Republics of Mexico and Colombia, (anterior to the Treaty of Panama, to which they were parties,) it appears to have been arranged that he is to be Commander of the Navies of both countries when combined; so that he may be at sea with a large force, even before the League among the four Republics, agreed to at the Assembly of Nations at Panama, goes into effect.

Weekly Summary.

A letter from La Guayra, says—Masero, who was governor of Caracas, has fled to join Gen. Bermudez, and took with him about 800 soldiers and militia.

Calcutta.—Calcutta papers to the 18th of April have been received at Boston by the brig Palmer. They repeat the news of peace with the Burmese Empire, and calculate on extending civilization to that country.

Several young Englishmen have enrolled themselves in the Greek service and are about to proceed to Greece.—They pay their own expenses.

A quarter of the ticket which drew the $10,000 prize in the Washington Canal Lottery, was held by an industrious journeyman mechanic in Philadelphia.

The Burmese pay 150,000*l.* to the British towards the expense incurred in the war, and 750,000*l* more in a short time thereafter, besides giving a commercial treaty and a cession of considerable sea-coast territory.

The post master general has proposed a change in the carrying of the mail between Washington and Charleston, by which the whole route, 559½ miles will be travelled in 127 hours, including 14 hours stoppage.

A quaint writer of sentences in the Galaxy says, "I have seen women so delicate, that they were afraid to ride, for fear the horse might run away; afraid to sail, for fear the boat might overset; afraid to walk, for fear the dew might fall; but I never saw one afraid to be married.

Letters from Carthagena of Aug. 14th, are received by merchants in this city, per the Colombian schooner Executive, arrived at Charleston. They state that news had been received of the arrival of BOLIVAR at Bogota. A detachment of 1400 Colombian troops had just arrived at Carthagena from Panama, on their return from Peru.—The Colombian schr Cecilia, was to sail from Carthagena in a few days for this port.

[*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

It is said President ADAMS will not return to Washington till the middle of this month.

Admiral Coffin is said to have endowed an Academy at Nantucket for the education of descendants of Coffin. Its preceptor and five Trustees are to be of the name of Coffin.

Three very large oil paintings, two of which represent St. Louis of France and Francis Xavier, are now at the Catholic Chapel in Albany on their way to the tribe of Oneidas, a present from the King of France.

There is now living in the town of Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, a woman by the name of Lucy Allen, who went to bed at the age of 16 slightly indisposed, and has remained in it to the present time, being a period of 32 years.

A correspondent informs us, (says the Worcester Spy) that a lady in Brimfield, has, in a little more than six years, become the mother of *six sons*, the oldest having been born Sept. 16, 1819, and the youngest Feb. 4, 1826, and that they bear the following names, viz. James Monroe, Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, John Adams, Aaron de Lafayette and Simon Bolivar. Success attend them; and may the seventh be named *Hippocrates*.

It is stated in the Eastport Sentinel, that a *Shark* had been caught up the Cobscook, in shoal water, measuring *thirty feet* in length, and that his liver filled *ten barrels!*

Yankee Wit.—The Greenfield Gazette mentions as an extraordinary fact, that "a child was born in Dover, N. H. the first of August weight *seventeen pounds.*" A Berkshire man said, "Why Sir I am credibly informed that a few years since only, in one of our mountain towns, a child was born weighing *twenty-five pounds, with a full set of double teeth all around—his hair handsomely braided behind, and tied up in the good old fashioned way, with an eel-skin.*

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 29.

Gambling.—The following is a copy of an endorsement on a $20 bank note, lately received by a person in this place:

"This is the last note of $10,000 lost at gaming in the city of New-Orleans. May he or they into whose hands it next falls, turn it to better account than did

D. A. M."

A virtuous heart is a jewel, to which the rubs of this life will but give a brighter polish.

The butchers at Avignon, in the South of France, have a curious process of skinning an ox; air is thrown in under the skin by a pair of bellows, which air is then forced forward by beating the inflated hide with clubs.

Six small crackers, grated, and four ounces of cold roast lamb or veal, seasoned with mustard, vinegar, black pepper and sweet oil, is said to make an excellent dish called *mock lobster*. Let our epicures try it.

A foreign journal announces, that there is at present residing in Naples a young man, 28 years of age, a native of Bischel, in Barbary, whose hair has attained, in all directions the extraordinary length of four feet, and is of the consistency of hog's bristles.

Another Automaton.—An automaton is now exhibiting, in Genesee, Livingston county, New-York. He makes divers motions, and "can answer a course of questions in philosophy." Dr. Balcom is the maker of this "learned Theban." A correspondent of the Livingston Journal says that the latter and the Chess Player, "are as near akin as cousins."

[*Boston Traveller.*

There are at present on the Sun's disk, two very black spots, one of which has a very singular appearance, having a train somewhat resembling the tail of a paper kite. *Sidrophel.*

It is mentioned in the Michigan Herald, that two contractors of the Ohio Canal, on a section near Middtown, Butler County, had absconded. These men had large contracts and lately drew upwards of ten thousand dollars, and eloped, leaving upwards of a hundred honest men to buffet the billows of poverty, to whom this money was coming for work done.

In the Vice Chancellor's Court, Great Britain, a suit lately ended, with the consent of both parties, which had lasted *fifty years.*

A Proposal,

To publish in the City of Raleigh a Weekly Newspaper, to be titled the "HALTER." This paper shall contain as much as the people want to know, and a good deal that they care very little about. Like the rest of the Newspapers printed in this State, when the Editor cannot furnish any thing of his own, he will borrw from others, without acknowledgment. He is at this time friendly to the present Administration from *principle*; but may find it to his *interest* to enlist under General Jackson; but whether he is found in the *Peace* or *War* Department, he will support either side to the best of his ability, so long as he is well paid—for he has found by actual experiment, there is not much advantage in laboring for nothing.—Upon the whole, so long as the Government shall support the Republican principles of his Fathers, so long he will support that—but he has no notion of living under a roof whose pillars are rotten.

The monied institutions of the State, if they pay handsomely, can buy the Editor's *silence*; unless they do, they will *sensibly feel* the application of the Halter, and he knows not where it could be more beneficially applied.

The Editor will pay particular attention to that *excrescence* of the people the General Assembly, to whom he now tenders his services as their *Poet Laureat.* Although the Editor has inhaled some of the exhilirating gas of *River* Navigation, he is not entirely *run mad* with Internal Improvement; this subject, the Editor will certainly embrace in the Halter, and those gentlemen who drive on with so much rapidity in the *newspapers* this great work to completion, shall receive the *panegyrics* of the Editor in his best manner.

Public Education will find the Editor a much warmer, if not a more efficent advocate, than the Legislature; and public or prive immorality shall at least receive a squeeze in the Halter, if not entirely strangled. Agriculture, Domestic Economy & the Arts, shall receive a conspicuous place; as to Manufactures, the owners will hang themselves and save the Editor the trouble.

All those who patronize this paper will have it in their power to choke their enemies whenever they please, by just placing their names in the Halter; and all *political* malefactors shall be hanged free of public expense by the Editor himself. Such a choking corrective as a Halter has been long wanted in the Government, and particularly in North-Carolina; and the Editor flatters himself that he can apply the noose around the necks of public parasites and demagogues with no little grace and skill.

The Editor will furnish to the *farmers*, through the medium of the Halter, the most recent information respecting the markets, at home and abroad, as they regard the great staples of the South.

The first number will issue some time in next January, provided always, that the Subscription list will warrant it.

The Halter shall be printed on a sheet of the size of the "North-Carolina Journal," and will be sent to subscribers at three dollars per annum, one half to be paid on the reception of the first number.

R. H. HELME.

Smithfield, Sept. 22, 1826.

*** Subscription lists will be placed in the hands of the several Postmasters of the State, who are requested to return the same to David Thomson, Postmaster, Smithfield, N. C. by the 15th of December.

☞ Editors who feel so disposed, will oblige me by giving the above a few insertions.

R. H. H.

List of Graduates at the University, of N. Carolina, June, 1826.

Silas M. Andrews, of Rowan,
Daniel M. Barringer, Cabarrus,
Henry T. Clark, Edgecombe,
Richard S. Croom, Lenoir,
William B. Dunn, Raleigh,
Henry B. Elliott, Randolph,
Archibald Gilchrist, Richmond,
William A. Gray, Northampton,
Thomas S. Hoskins, Edenton,
Samuel A. Johnston, Hertford,
James A. King, Iredell,
Erasmus D. North, Lyme, Conn.
William Norwood, Hillsborough,
Ferdinand W. Risque, Lynchburg, Va.
John C. Smith, Cumberland,
Oliver W. Treadwell, Middletown, Conn.
Albertius Watts, Iredell,
Thomas W. Watts, Williamston,
James M. Wright, Bladen.

The degree of A. M. was conferred on Alexander M. Boylan, George S. Bettner, Charles D. Donoho, R. B. Gilliam, Richmond Pearson and Alfred M. Scales, Alumni of this Institution.—[*Raleigh Register.*

Whimsical Contribution.—A benevolent Quaker was lately applied to by a respectable gentleman, one of the Society of Wesleyans, for the purpose of soliciting a subscription towards enabling them to complete a new chapel built upon the site of an old one, but which could not be finished for want of funds; at length, breaking silence, with a deep groan, he began thus: "I tell thee what, friend, my purse is always open to the distressed, but my religion, thou knowest, differs from that of thine; we do not think thee right, and it is against our religion to help others to *build up chapels*; therefore, friend, thou seest I cannot assist thee."—The Methodist was about departing, and was nearly out of the room, when the Quaker called him back: 'Hark'ee, friend, how much hast thou laid out?' The Methodist replied, 'Sixteen hundred pounds.'—'And how much more dost thou want to complete it?'

About fourteen hundred more.'—'Well, friend, said the Quaker, 'here's one hundred pounds to defray the expense of *pulling down the old Chapel.*'

PLEASURE

Pleasure is to woman what the sun is to the flower; if moderately enjoyed, it beautifies, it refreshens, and it improves; if immoderately enjoyed, it withers, violates and destroys. But the duties of domestic life, exercised as they must be in retirement, and calling forth all the sensibilities of the female, are, perhaps, as necessary to the full developing of her charms as the shade and the shower are to the rose, confining its beauty and increasing its fragrance

Without virtue, good sense, and sweetness of disposition, the finest set of features will ere long, cease to please—but, where these with the graces are united, it must afford an agreeable and pleasing contemplation.

A box of glass labelled in large letters "this side up with care," was placed on one of the steam-boats on Wednesday, for New-York. A portly gentleman, dressed in a roundabout, seated himself upon the box, and as the direction had been fresh put on, when he arose, he had transferred a perfect impression to the seat of his unmentionables. As he walked about the deck, every one exclaimed "this side up with care." We need not add the effect was ludicrous.—[*Phil. Aurora.*

MARRIED,

In this County on Thursday the 28th ult. by Tandeus Freshwater, esq. Mr. SETH ETHERIDGE to Miss MILLICENT CARTWRIGHT.

On the same evening, by John Overman, esq. Mr. JONATHAN WHITE to Miss MARY TWINE, daughter of Wm. Twine.

On Sunday the 1st inst. by Thos. L. Shannonhouse, esq. Mr. JOHN B. MANSARD to Mrs. MARY BANKS, relict of Mr. Wm. Banks.

DIED,

At Washington City, on the 28th ult. after a lingering illness of 48 days, the Rev. JOSEPH PEIRSON, paster of St. Peter's Church, Washington, N. C.—aged 28.

On the 12th ult. in this town, a colored woman named WINNY WILLIAMS, who had lived to the extraordinary age of 119 years.—[*Alex. Herald.*

PRICES CURRENT.

Elizabeth-City, Oct. 14, 1826.

Bacon—none.
Butter—20 cents per pound.
Brandy Cogniac—$1 50.
Do. Apple—65 cents.
Rum—West-India, 80 a 85
Do. New-England, 42.
Gin—Country, 45.
Do. Holland, $1 a 1 12½.
Gunpowder—per keg $7.
Whiskey—40 a 42 cts.
Wheat—none.
Corn—per bushel 40 a 50 cents.
Flaxseed—per bushel 75 cts.
Chocolate—per pound, 18 a 20 cts.
Candles—Sperm, 42 cts.
Do. mould, 14 a 16 cts.
Do. dipt, 10 a 12½
Cheese—10 a 12½.
Coffee—17 cts.
Flour—per bbl. $6 a 6½.
Lard—none.
Meal—per bushel, 62½.
Molasses—per gallon, 32 cts.
Pork—per bbl. $11 a 13.
Sugar—per cwt. $9 a 10.
Salt—Liverpool, 50 cts.
Do. Turks-Isl. 60 cts.
Shingles—Building, $2 50
Do. Sale, $4 50.
W. O. Hhd. Staves—$18 a 20.
R. O.—do. do. $10.
Bbl. Staves—$6 a 7
Oil—Linseed, $1.
Oil—Sperm, $1.
Oil—Fish, 40 a 45.
Rice—pr. 100 lbs. $3½ a 4.
Tobacco—plug, 15 a 16.

Bank Note Exchange.

AT NORFOLK.

North Carolina State Bank, Newbern and Cape Fear 3½ discount.

AT RICHMOND.

North Carolina Notes, 3½ a 4 discount.

AT PETERSBURG.

North Carolina Notes, 3½ a 3¾ discount.

At *New-York*, on Saturday last, North Carolina notes were at 4½ a 5 per cent. discount.

At *Philadelphia*, on Saturday last, they were at 4½ per ct. discount.

At *Baltimore*, on Saturday, they were 4½ per ct. discount.

Exchange—At New-York, on London, 60 days, 12 a 13 per cent. prem.—On France 5 17½ a 5 27½.

State of the Atmosphere for the week past.

	8 A. M.	12 noon.	4 P. M.
Saturday,	72	76	80
Monday,	56	68	69
Tuesday,	62	69	70
Wednesday,	69	70	70
Thursday,	62	68	66
Friday,	64	66	66

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

7th, Schr. Sidney, Gregory, from Port-au-Prince, coffee to Abner Williams.

10th, New Schr. Nonplus, Gregory, from Currituck.

DEPARTED.

8th, Schr. Harriet, Orton, for Plymouth, N. C.

13th, Schr. Sidney, Shaddock for Currituck.

NEW GOODS.

Just received from New-York, and for sale by the Subscriber low for ready pay a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, &c.

H. N. Williams.

Elizabeth-City, Oct. 14.

POETRY.

SELECTED.

Messrs. Smith & Parmenter, of Providence, had recently published a volume of Poems, under the title of "*Oriental Harp, By the Boston Bard.*" This is an octavo volume of about 250 pages, and contains an extensive collection of the author's compositions; a number of which we have seen before, but a large proportion of them are new to us, though probably the most of them have been previously published. There are many fine specimens of poetical genius in this collection. The melody of the versification is rarely equalled, the sentiments of the graver poems are almost uniformly good; and they frequently discover a tenderness and pathos that are extremely delicate and affecting. Many writers of verse in modern days, who aspire to high degrees of poetical fame, are far inferior in true genius and talent to this uneducated man. We publish the following as a specimen.—[*N. Y. Adv.*

THE BLIGHTED FLOWER.

——"*The Spoiler Came.*"

There bloomed a lovely little flower,
And in the wild it grew;
'Twas born in summer's sweetest hour,
And round its rude, secluded bower,
A blessed fragrance threw.

Chill autumn came with frown severe,
And swept the verdant spot;
The tree was stript, the leaf was sear,
Yet 'midst the waste so sad and drear,
The flowret perish'd not.

Stern winter now his mantle white
O'er autumn's ravage threw;
Cold was the day, and drear the night,
And yet the floweret felt no blight,
But beauteous still it grew.

A being of angelic form,
All heavenly to behold,
Espied—and from the wintry storm,
The floweret in his mansion warm,
He shielded from the cold.

A while it shed a fragrance round,
Till all its sweets were fled;
Then, like a weed, 'twas drooping found,
Neglected—trodden to the ground—
Pale—withered—blighted—dead!

Oh would'st thou know that being's name—
The mansion, and its guest?
MAN, MAN!—to thy eternal shame,
Thou, and that being are the same—
WOMAN, the floweret doom'd to shame
The mansion curst, thy breast!

From the Saturday Evening Post.

I have never seen the righteous forsaken.
DAVID.

I've seen the heir of guilt and wo,
And marked his wandering eye;
I've seen the tear of anguish flow,
And heard the mournful sigh.

I've seen the victim of despair,
A prey to want and sin;
I've watch'd his brow, when sternly there
Was stamp'd the curse within.

I've seen the lordling roll in state,
And swell with bloating pride;
I've seen when at the poor man's gate,
The wretched outcast died.

I've seen the youth, whom pleasure's round
Had early taught to stray;
And those that by Intemperance found
The flowery, fatal way—

These I have seen, but *never* yet
Have marked the child of prayer,
Abandoned by his God, to eat
The bitter bread of care. T.

Americans in Greece.—Evans' last view of Greece contains some notices of the prominent Grecian and American characters, who are engaged in the cause of Greece. The Americans are How, Jarvis, Miller, Washington and Allen.

How is a Bostonian, "of small statue, but of middling height," and possesses talents and resolution.—He is usefully employed in Greece, and Mr. Evans presumes he will meet with success. His principal objects in going to Greece were the restoration of his health, and the improvement of his knowledge in surgery.

Jarvis is a native of this country, but had been a resident of Germany. He is of common statue and about 30 years of age. Rather ordinary in his personal appearance. A man of much native shrewdness, and in his habits truly a Greek. He has been in Greece about five years, and has given proofs of his courage.

Washington is a Virginian, and about 22 years of age. A tall and elegant man, and possesses brilliant talents. Evans says, "it is unnecessary to speak of him further."

Miller is from Vermont, from 30 to 40 years of age, rather below the common stature, and of ordinary personal appearance. He has native talents, but they have not been extensively improved, nor well regulated. Were he in military life, Evans thinks he might display some courage, but as yet, he has exhibited nothing of the kind worthy of notice.

Allen is from New-York, and was formerly a midshipman in our navy—is 27 years of age, and "a tolerably good looking man." He has sailed on several cruizes under Miaulis and the Greek commanders, by whom he has been much praised. He has fought valiantly in several engagements, and been several times severely wounded.

Diamond cut Diamond.—"The two Sheridans," says Kelly, "were supping with me one night, after the Opera, at a period when Tom expected to get into Parliament.

"I think, father," said he, "that many men, who are called great Patriots in the House of Commons, are great humbugs. For my own part, if I get into Parliament, I will pledge myself to no party, but write upon my forehead, in legible characters, 'To be let.'"

"And under that, Tom," said his father, "write, 'Unfurnished.'"

Tom took the joke, but was even with him on another occasion.

Mr. Sheridan had a cottage about half a mile from Hounslow Heath. Tom, being very short of cash, asked his father to let him have some.

"Money I have none," was the reply.

"Be the consequence what it may, money I must have," said Tom.

"If that is the case, my dear Tom," said the affectionate parent, "you will find a case of loaded pistols up stairs, and a horse ready saddled in the stable—the night is dark, and you are within half a mile of Hounslow Heath."

"I understand what you mean," said Tom, "but I tried that last night. I unluckily stopped Peake, your treasurer, who told me that you had been beforehand with him, and had robbed him of every sixpence he had in the world."

Rightly served.—"I'm ripe for fun, and up to all sorts of deviltry," said a fellow who went recently to a camp meeting near Lebanon, determined to have a *frolic*: "I'm ripe for fun—I'm hanged if I aint! an' if I get near the waggons, or can finger the harness I guess I'll play a trick on these plaguy Methodists.—Hollo, Jim! I tell you what: I've a sharp knife, and feel as if I'd like to cut up something or other: now if you'll git some of their harness, I vow I'll make short work of it!" Now *Jim* liked fun as well as any body, and as his croney was about to quiz the Methodists, he thought it would be a good time to play a trick on him: so off *Jim* started, but soon re-appeared with harness and other matters, whereon his comrade might exercise at once his humour and his jack-knife. In a twinkling the reins, &c. were in shreds; and the jack-knife was about to be closed, when a hearty *yaw-haw-haw*—rivalling the horse laugh of a Communipaw negro—convulsed the sides of *Jim*.—Suspecting the cause, the hero of the jack-knife ran to his waggon, and found (oh! dire mishap!) it was not the harnes of a "plaguy Methodist," but *his own*, which he had just cut up!

Political Economy.—An anonymous writer has called upon HAMILTON, the distinguished advocate of the domestic industry of our country, for a definition of what he calls "a sound system of policy for this country:" which he gives in the following short sentence:

"*Protect the great staples of our country—Wheat, Cotton, Iron, Tobacco, Wool, Lead, &c. and the articles fabricated from them.*"

Under such a system, adds this sagacious writer, this country could not fail to rise, gradually, to a degree of prosperity of which the world has had few examples. We should then be, as we ought to be, masters of our own destinies—and not subject to suffer in the prices of our great staples, as we have heretofore done, by the *fluctuation of foreign markets!*—[*Bal. Register.*

RUNAWAY

From the Subscribers on the 30th of September last, two Negro Fellows named *Croatan* and *Merica*.

CROATAN

Is about 30 years of age, six feet high, very black; with a good set of teeth, and a very large flat nose; one of his eyes, (believed to be the left) has been injured which he keeps about half shut.

MERICA

Is a well built fellow, about 30 years old, five feet six inches high, black, with a good set of teeth, sharp nose and mouth; no private mark recollected.

Any person who will apprehend said negroes and confine them in jail so the owners get them again, shall receive FIFTY DOLLARS, or TWENTY-FIVE for either.

Daniel Lindsay, jr.
Thos. Jarvis, jr.

Powel's Point, Currituck County, N. C. October 7th, 1826.

NOTICE.

On Tuesday the 17th inst. will be let to the lowest bidder the building of a METHODIST MEETING HOUSE on the lands of John Tooley. Terms will be made known on the day of sale by the

Trustees.

*** Sale to be at the school house at the X Roads.

October 7. Lt

RUM AND MOLASSES

Received by the schooner New Sophronia, Bray, from Port Antonio, (Jam.) and offered for sale by

A. FOBES, Jun.

Elizabeth-City, Aug. 26.

Elizabeth-City Academy.

The exercises of the second Session of the Elizabeth-City Academy will commence on Monday the 25th of September.

The male department will be under the superintendance of the Rev. *Philip B. Wiley*, & the Trustees having engaged Miss *Eustis*, a lady whom they believe to be eminently qualified, the female department will in future be conducted by her.

For terms of entrance apply to

BENJ. SUTTON, Treasurer.

September 23. Tf

By the Schr. Jane Maria,

Baxter, from Boston, I have received further supplies, amongst which are

20 doz. handsome Windsor Chairs
2 " Rocking do.
8 hhds. and 20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 barrels of superior Rye Gin,
Sperm Candles,
1000 lbs. Cheese,
7 dozen foot Wheels,
Sperm and Linseed Oil, Vinegar,
7 boxes of Shoes, assorted, &c. &c

For sale on accommodating terms.

Alpheus Fobes, jun.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 23.

RECEIVED

By the Brig Mary Hart from Boston.

3 Hhds. and 15 barrels N. E. Rum,
5 barrels of Country Gin,
12 dozen Windsor Chairs,
80 boxes Soap,
1 do Castile do.
Coffee, Flour, Tobacco, Nails, assorted,
Stoughton's Elixir, Spice Bitters,
Opodeldoc, British Oil,
Essence of Spruce, Spunge,
Canvass, Duck, Rigging, &c. &c.

For sale by

A. Fobes, jun.

Fobesville, Sept. 2.

Coffee and Rum.

5000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
4 puncheons W. I. Rum

Received per schr. Enterprise and for sale by

Wright & Williams.

Elizabeth-City, August 5.

MASONIC.

Eastern Lodge meets in Elizabeth-City the first Monday night in every month.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, at Elizabeth-City, 1st of October 1826, which if not taken out before the 1st of January next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

July Alvenger, Edmund Blount 2, John Brothers, Thomas W. Butler, Lory Bright, Carter Barnard, John S. Burgess, W. Beckwith, Samuel Craggin, James Cartwright, Nathan Crosby, Wm. H. Davis, David Davis 4, J. C. Ehringhaus, Aley Furking, Richard Fenly, Isaac Folsom, Isaac Gregory, Josiah Gilbert, Nathan Humblin, Cinthia Hubert, Thomas Jordan, Myles Jones, Primus Knox 2, Winifred Kinion, Edward S. Linnell, Robert Mondenton, David Morris, Leonard Martin, W. B. Micks, Charles Overman, E. H. Perkins, Ann Pendleton, Edward Peck, Thomas Paling, William Price, Penny Ann Russell, Wm. Readen, Charles Roberts, John M. Sandlin, Ben. Sutton, Solomon Sutton, Daniel Simpson, Thomas Smith, William Sexton, Robert E. Smith, John Sawyer, Wm. Turner, Wm. Wilson, Wm. Wagner, William Walden, Wm. Wood, Myles White, Henry L. Watkins.

Isaiah Fearing, P. M.

Elizabeth-City, Oct. 7. Bt

Estate of Peter Barnard

Notice is hereby given that the Subscriber qualified as Administrator to the estate of *Peter Barnard*, deceased, at the June Term of Pasquotank County Court. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims are notified to present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

CARTER BARNARD, *Adm'r.*

October 7. Bt

THE ALBUM
and Ladies' Weekly Gazette.

This is a new publication issued on Wednesdays.

It has been commenced under the most favorable auspices, &, as its title designates, is appropriated particularly to the Ladies. It is devoted to the cause of virtue, to knowledge and amusement. It will furnish information on the culture of plants, flowers, &c. useful receipts, a general weekly summary of Foreign and domestic news, with a rich fund of choice and select miscellaneous Literature. It will be neatly printed on fine paper, (expressly for binding,) quarto form—eight pages without advertisements, which are to be inserted on a cover. The price is only Two Dollars payable by those in the city half yearly and by all others yearly in advance.—Subscriptions will be received at the Merchant's Coffee House, A. R. Poole's Fancy Book Store, Chesnut street, S. C. Sheppard's 107 S. Ninth street, John R. Walker's, 209, N. Front street, and at William Stavely's, 70, S. Third street, Philadelphia.

Among a numerous list of contributors are the names of Selleck Osborn, Ross, Ellen, the Boston Bard, &c. and in order to render the work truly valuable, the editor will distribute premiums for original articles amounting to $100.

All communications must be addressed to Thomas C. Clarke, Editor and Proprietor, No. 40, Race-street, Philadelphia. Editors copying this will be furnished with the Album and Ladies' Weekly Gazette, as an equivalent. Postmasters and others will be entitled to every sixth copy they may order.

Philadelphia, May 30.

NOTICE.

Mrs. Albertson takes this method to inform the public, that she has opened the House (formerly the City Hotel in Elizabeth-City) as a House of

Private Entertainment and Boarding House,

where genteel travellers and their horses can be accommodated, and a few boarders by the month or year. She will also receive a few Children, students at the Academy, as boarders, if offered.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 9.

Blanks for sale at this office.

GEORGE T. KENNON & Co.
DRUGGISTS,
Norfolk, Va.

Beg leave to inform distant Druggists and Physicians residing in North Carolina, that they have made arrangements in Enland and France for the importation of articles of Medicine (warranted to be genuine,) and that they will in future be able to supply distant customers, upon better terms than any other Druggists in the southern country. In addition to their general stock heretofore on hand, they have received from France

Gum elastic Bougies and Catheters of superior quality,
Sulphate Quinine, Morphine, Strychnine, Emetine,
Caphopicrite, or the purgative principle of Rhubarb.
Iodine, Elaterium, Calomel, Tartar Emetic, James' Powder, &c. &c.
Also, from Philadelphia and New York
Opium, Ipecacuana,
Oil Croton, Jalap, Rhubarb, Scammony, Senna (India and Aleppo)
Red, pale, yellow & Sandford's Bark
Balsams, Peru, Tolu, Canadensis and Copavia.
Superior Sweet Oil, cold pressed Castor Oil.
Tartaric, Citric, Nitric, Muriatic and Sulphuric Acids
Gums, Camphor, Arabic, Kino, Ammonia, Myrrh, Assafœtida, Aloes, Gamboge, Guaiac, &c.
Cinnamon, Columbo. Magnesia, Sarsaparilla, Sineka Serpentaria.
Mace, Cloves, Capsicum, Cream Tartar, calc. and carb. Magnesia.
Epsom and Glauber Salts, Borax,
Sal. Nitre, carb. & super carb. Soda,
Sal. Tartar, Volatile Alkali, Sal Diureticus, Sal. Polychrest. Rochelle, &c. &c. &c.
Tinctures, Medicated Wines, Spirits and Waters of every description.

Of Paints, Oils and Glass,

They have on hand a large supply, consisting of

Boiled and raw Linseed Oils, Lamp Oils of every description.
Sup'r English White Lead in kegs of 28 pounds.
Prussian Blue, No. 1 and 2,
Chromic Green and Yellow,
Black, red and yellow Paints.
Verdigris, dry & ground in oils, &c.

They have also on hand,

Surgical Instruments and Apothecary's Ware.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Soaps, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. All of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash, or undoubted security.

August 26 Ot

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received and offers for sale, cheap, the following

School Books:

Murray's Grammar—Murray's Introduction—English Reader—English Exercise—Walker's Dictionary—Daball's Arithmetic—Pike's do.

ALSO, THE FOLLOWING

Groceries:

Port Wine, in bottles and on tap,
Claret do do do
Teneriffe Wine, French Brandy,
W. I. Rum, Holland Gin,
Shrub, Beer, Raisins, Almonds, &c.

WM. D. GORDAN, Agent.

Elizabeth-City, Aug. 26.

TAKEN UP

And committed to the jail of Pasquotank county some time in May last, a negro man who calls his name JOE: he says he belongs to Mr John Freeman, formerly of Plymouth N. C. that his master removed to the West about two years ago, and that he run away from him previous to that time. Said negro is about 25 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well formed, very black, with thick lips and his right ancle much swollen.—The owner is hereby notified to come and comply with the law, and take him away, or he will be dealt with accordingly.

JOSHUA A. POOL, *Jailor.*

Elizabeth-City, July 8.

☞ Requested to be inserted in the Raleigh Star three months and the account forwarded to this office for payment.

JOB-PRINTING
OF all kinds, neatly executed at this *OFFICE.*

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.